

OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH

Plumer Takes Pietersburg After Slight Boer Opposition.

Byng Captures Men and Supplies at Bosman's Kop—A Detachment of Lancasters and Yeomanry Overwhelmed by the Burglar Forces.

LONDON, April 9.—According to the latest advices received by the War Office, the British forces in South Africa are making excellent progress in their campaign against the Boers and are reaching a point where a determined movement may put an end to the war.

There are still rumors here that a plan for a general campaign is being held in abeyance, awaiting conditions that favor a widespread movement against the burghers who are left in the field.

The War Office has received from General Kitchener's despatch concerning the movements in South Africa which are generally encouraging, although one detachment of Lancasters and Yeomanry has met with disaster near Aberdeen.

Plumer has successfully conducted his movement for the occupation of Pietersburg, in the Transvaal.

The occupation of Pietersburg is regarded here as important. The place is the terminus of the railway and has been the capital of the Boer Government since the evacuation of Pretoria. The whole northern railway is now in the hands of the British.

General Kitchener's despatch follows:

"Plumer has occupied Pietersburg, Transvaal, after slight opposition. We had one officer and one man killed. The Boers evacuated the place the night before, after blowing up two trucks loaded with ammunition. We captured two engines and thirty-nine trucks. Byng captured six hundred and fifty horses and a depot of stores at Bosman's Kop."

A detachment of about 100 men of the Fifth Lancasters and the Thirtieth Yeomanry under Captain Bretherton were attacked by about 400 Boers. After resisting from daybreak until 11 o'clock, our force was surrounded and captured. Twenty-five of our men escaped."

Although General Kitchener gives no account of the casualties in the fight preceding the capture of Captain Bretherton's forces, it is understood from other sources that heavy losses were inflicted on the Boers.

PLANS OF KING EDWARD.

To Make Frogmore His Week-End Residence During the Summer.

LONDON, April 9.—The "World" says King Edward will make Frogmore, his week-end residence during May, June, and July. This place is an ideal residence during the hot weather.

The grounds are heavily wooded and an aviary, built by the Prince Consort, adjoins a large, pleasant room with an immense bay window looking out on the terrace.

QUEEN GOING TO CROMBERG.

Alexandra to Spend Eight Days With the Empress Frederick.

LONDON, April 9.—Queen Alexandra will start for Cromberg today and will remain there with the Empress Frederick for eight days.

FRIENDSHIP FOR FRANCE.

The Russian Squadron to Return and Salute President Loubet.

PARIS, April 9.—The "Matin" says that it is officially stated that the Russian squadron will return to French waters in order to prove that its departure from Toulon just before the opening of the Franco-Italian festivities had no significance.

As an exhibition of the spirit of friendship between the two countries, the Russian squadron will visit Villefranche tomorrow and salute President Loubet.

AMERICA AS A PURCHASER.

May Buy Thornbury House for an Ambassadors' Residence.

LONDON, April 9.—The United States Government is mentioned as among the possible purchasers of Thornbury House, opposite the Broad Walk, Kensington Gardens. This consists of a small residence, but includes nearly an acre of land. It is said the American Government desires the property for an ambassadors' residence.

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Over Three Hundred Take the Oath of Allegiance.

Admiral Remy called the Navy Department this morning, reporting another surrender of insurgent troops. He said: "Insurgent Colonel Alha, 12 officers, 80 men, 12 rifles, 100 cartridges, surrendered to Goddard; 311 unarmed men swore allegiance."

ENDED HER OWN LIFE.

A New York Mystery Cleared Up by an Identification.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The body of a woman found in the river at the foot of Harrison Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, was identified in the morgue last night as that of Mrs. Bridget Keyes, forty-one years old, of 629 Greenwich Street, Manhattan. The identification was made by her son, Thomas Keyes.

He told the keeper of the morgue that his mother had entered his room about 3:30 on Sunday morning and placed her pocketbook under his pillow, saying she was not feeling well and was going for a walk. When she left the house she was fully dressed. He said she had been acting peculiarly for over a year. The young man secured permission to take the body home.

The police believe that the woman, after leaving home, drank considerable liquor and then drank and jumped overboard. They said that the hour she left the house and the precaution she took of putting her pocketbook under her son's pillow strengthened the suicide theory.

Gasoline Lamp Men to Combine.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Representatives of thirty manufacturers of gasoline fixtures have gathered at the Sherman House to attend a preliminary meeting with a view to formation of a gasoline lamp manufacturers' association. The manufacturers are unanimously in favor of the association and committees were appointed to bring about a permanent organization. In course of today's session it is reported that a constitution will be adopted and officers chosen for the coming year. Members admit the object of the organization is to keep up prices and control trade.

"Blood Ties."

U-Li-Ma purifies the blood, gives you appetite, and vigor. At all drug stores.

THE JERSEY CENTRAL VOTE.

Ballots on the Strike Question Being Collected Today.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The ballots cast by the employees of the Central Railroad of New Jersey are being collected today and will be counted tonight. If two-thirds of the men vote in the affirmative a strike will be ordered at once. Even the men who are personally opposed to going out, and who have marked their ballots "No," admit that the sentiment in favor of quitting work is strong.

No effort has been made to effect a compromise since last Saturday. The representatives of the various labor organizations concerned say that any overtures for further negotiations must come from the railroad officials.

Vice President Warren, who will remain at the Jersey Central as J. Pierpont Morgan's representative after the road is absorbed by the Reading, still insists that he is always ready to see any employee.

Not one of the "Big Five," as the national heads of the various unions are collectively known, is in town, but all of them will return if a strike is ordered to assist in directing it.

A man who calls himself A. Boardman continues to hire railroad men at the United States Hotel in Fulton Street. He does not tell applicants for work where they will be sent, but takes their names and addresses and tells them to be ready to respond to a telegram at once. "Boardman" does not deny that he is engaging men for the Jersey Central, but says that if such is the case he is "not aware of it."

Vice President Warren admits that he and his associates are preparing for a strike, but he declines to say just what form those preparations are taking. From points along the road it is learned that men are located in boarding houses under orders to wait until called upon to work. At Phillipsburg, Easton, Bound Brook and Perth Amboy men will be in readiness to take the place of strikers at once should the old employees quit.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 9.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey men of this division have voted almost unanimously in favor of a strike, providing Vice President Warren still persists in refusing the brotherhood officials a conference. It is believed here, however, that he will give in and ask the grand officers of the various brotherhoods to return to New York and discuss the conditions.

The vote of the men on the "strike or no strike" question was completed today, it having been started last night and the ballots are now on their way to General Chairman Waite, of the Board of Adjustment, whose headquarters is in New York City.

While the vote was a secret one, it was known that on this division it was almost unanimously in favor of a strike. The men on this division are better organized than on any other along the road, about 90 per cent of all orders being union men.

Their grievances are greater than those of the other divisions, too, owing to the heavy grades over the mountains and the big engines used, thus requiring more work and longer hours for the same pay than on the other parts of the road. OWING to this the desire for concessions is greater.

If Vice President Warren maintains the attitude which rebuffed the grand officers, a strike is expected by tomorrow or Thursday. It will be late tonight or tomorrow before Chairman Waite finishes the count of the votes and if by that time no overtures have been made by Mr. Warren, it is believed he will order the men to strike.

A strike would be more serious to this region than any other along the road, as it would compel suspension of work at a number of mines which have no other outlet for their product, and force from 10,000 to 12,000 mine workers to be idle. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company would be particularly affected.

A GIRL SAVES MANY LIVES.

Children Rescued From a Flood by a Nebraska School Teacher.

OMAHA, April 9.—A special from Harrison, Neb., says that an extraordinary incident of the White River floods occurred there yesterday afternoon when Miss Lizzie Cottman saved thirteen children from drowning. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the daring woman also saved school house No. 19 for the Sioux county taxpayers.

The building, a small wooden affair, occupied a little more than 100 yards from the banks of the White River. The stream has in the last few days reached the proportions of a torrent because of the melting snow and rain. Gradually the water backed into the ravine, and yesterday morning when Miss Cottman arrived at the school children were making merry in the building, which was nearly surrounded by water.

An hour later Miss Cottman was frightened by hearing the water passing under the house. The boy's shouting which gradually increased. The land was twenty feet away and the water was deep. She struggled through to dry land, where she secured a horse, which one of the children had ridden to school. From a stable she took a rope and leading the horse back plunged into the torrent. She fastened the rope around the horse's neck and the other end she made fast to the building.

By this time the building was floating and ready to drift off with the flood. It required supreme courage for the woman to back to the shore and Miss Cottman was forced to hold its head above the water to keep it from drowning. The girl dragged the building close to shore, where it was tied to a tree and the children were then sent home.

Death of Charles F. Flagg.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 9.—Charles F. Flagg, Supreme Secretary of the National United Commercial Travelers, died of pneumonia at his home in this city this morning. Mr. Flagg was taken ill a week ago.

Ex-Senator Hill in New York.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, who will argue the Holloman murder case for the State, is in town today, staying at the Hoffman House. Last evening he went to the theatre with his former law partner, John B. Stanfield, of Elmira.

Bubonic Plague at Alexandria.

CAIRO, April 9.—The bubonic plague has again broken out at Alexandria.

Flynn's Business College, 5th and K.

Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—\$25 a year. Sales in fire and burglar proof vault for rent, \$5 a year. Union Trust and Storage Co., 1414 F St.

NAVAL BOUNTIES ALLOWED.

The Claims of Admiral Sampson and Captain Chadwick.

The Court of Claims has rendered judgment in favor of Rear Admiral Sampson for \$330. The award is made for naval bounty growing out of engagements at Manzanillo, Cuba, July 18, 1898; Nippon Bay, Cuba, July 21, and Manzanillo, Cuba, June 30, 1898.

The vessels taking part in these battles were the Wilmington, Wasp, Annapolis, Scorpion, Hiss, etc.

The court also rendered judgment for \$500 in favor of Captain French E. Chadwick, as fleet captain in these engagements. Warrants for the payment of these claims were issued today and the money is now available.

BELIEVES IN COMBINATIONS.

What the Head of the American Thread Company Says of Them.

LYMAN R. HOPKINS, President of the American Thread Company, was a witness this morning before the Industrial Commission. He had prepared a statement on the subject of combination which he read to the Commissioners. The witness said he was a firm believer in combinations, as they produced lower prices, thus resulting in competition. In his opinion combinations were not detrimental to the workmen. Labor, he said, had learned to combine and thus enforce its good treatment from combination. His company, he said, had had no trouble with its employees.

Referring to strikes the witness said he was not opposed to them, but in his judgment, strikes did not result in any good to the workmen engaged in them. Long strikes, he said, always resulted in a disadvantage to labor, as if any increase in wages resulted in the end, the increase would not offset the losses caused by the strike.

Mr. Hopkins expressed himself as opposed to compulsory arbitration. The conditions of labor in his company, he said, had been greatly improved during the past fifty years. The thread combination, he said, was brought into existence as the result of intense competition among separate mill owners. When the price of cotton was high, he said, then there was a proportionate advance in the finished product. He also said that while his company had the latest improved labor-saving machinery, there was a constant increase in the number of workmen employed by the company.

FOR A MACHINERY TRUST.

A Proposition to Combine All the Country's Large Plants.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—Charles Allis, representing the great plant of the Allis Company, is at present in connection with a proposition to consolidate all the big machinery and stationary engine plants of the country. The trust will, if formed, have a capital of \$50,000,000 and include over forty plants, which will be the most complete in the world. The principal ones mentioned are:

Edward P. Allis Company, Milwaukee; Bass Company, Fort Wayne; Aultman Company, Canton, Ohio; Vulcan Company, Wisconsin; P. S. Sawyer, Pittsfield, Mass.; Clark, Pittsburgh; Tool Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Boerne Company, Cleveland; Kietner Company, Pittsford, Pa.; Hoover, Owens & Remischler, Hamilton, N. Y.; Lidgerwood Company, New York; Scherer Company, Philadelphia; Webster, Camp & Lane, Akron, Ohio.

William Allis said that such a combination has been under consideration for two years, but that his company had never given up its plan. Mr. Allis said the combination could not very well be made without the Milwaukee concern, and he supposed that if those who were in the movement had money they would have been able to acquire the Allis factory. The Allis plant now employs 2,600 workmen and gives direct support to at least 15,000 people.

HERMAN O. ARMOUR STRICKEN.

His Right Side Permanently Affected by an Attack of Paralysis.

NEW YORK, April 9.—As the result of a paralytic attack, Herman O. Armour, of 38 Fifth Avenue, the brother of the late Philip D. Armour, has lost permanently the use of his right leg and arm. This is the decision of Dr. G. A. MacDonald today, after attending Mr. Armour for several days.

Just what was the cause of the stroke Dr. MacDonald was unable to say. For a short time previous to last Tuesday Mr. Armour had not been in the best of health. He was recovered from an attack of grip, when, after dinner on Tuesday, he was stricken. Since that time he has been confined to his bed.

At the house today it was said that Mr. Armour was doing well and was cheerful. Mr. Armour is sixty-four years old and has long been prominent for his generous support of charities. His business career has been a varied one, but successful.

WRECK OF A WORK TRAIN.

Twenty-five Railroad Men Injured Near Coshocton, Ohio.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, April 9.—Twenty-five workmen on the Walbonding division of the Pennsylvania Railroad were injured in a wreck eight miles west of here last evening.

A construction train was moving rapidly along a portion of the track between a high bluff and the Walbonding River. The engine was pushing the train while the cabin car led the van, which ran into a mass of rock and debris that had fallen upon the track. The cabin car was derailed and the engine and the rest of the train were derailed. A relief train brought the injured to the city.

DELAWARE BOY MISSING.

Parents Find Him Gone in the Early Morning.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 9.—Twelve-year-old Charles C. Hahn disappeared from his home, 1601 East Street, last night. His mother, Mrs. C. Hahn, believes that he has been spirited away by an unknown man who had been trying to induce the boy to work for him.

The police have been unable to get any trace of him since he left his home some time during the night. The boy's father was not discovered until 3:30 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Hahn, as he was about to start for work, found that the front door was unlocked. The key was on the outside. Mr. Hahn immediately investigated and found that his son was missing. The boy's bed had been occupied, but his clothes had gone.

Consul McCook Ill.

In a despatch sent by steamer from Dawson, British Northwest Territory, and telegraphed to the State Department at Seattle, yesterday, the Vice Consul at Dawson says that James C. McCook, with pneumonia in the hospital, but that a favorable outcome is expected.

"Where It Touches It Hurts."

Zema-Cura positively cures eczema and diseases of the skin. At all drug stores.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. from foot 7th St. to old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and the South. For schedule, see page 7.

LOGAN'S STATUE UNVEILED

The Drapery Withdrawn by the Soldier-Statesman's Grandson.

Eulogistic Addresses by the President and Senator Depew—Veterans Societies, the Army, Marine Corps, and District Guard Represented.

The memorial statue of Gen. John A. Logan was unveiled this afternoon at Iowa—henceforth to be called Logan Circle. The elements conspired to make the ceremony a success, and with the exception of rather high wind there was nothing to mar the comfort of the spectators. The sun lit up, in all their glory, the Stars and Stripes that fluttered, now gleaming, now shadowed, around the bronze horse and horseman that towered on the pedestal high above the encircling crowd. The air had lost most of its wintry chill, and had taken on some degree of spring balminess.

Three stands had been erected, one just under the statue, for Mrs. Logan, her friends, and Mr. Franklin Simmons, the sculptor. On the south side of the circular enclosure stood a roofed stand, for the accommodation of the President of the United States, the representative of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge; Senator Depew, the orator of the day; the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, who delivered the invocation, and the Rev. J. G. Butler, who pronounced the benediction. The third stand, to the west of the statue, was for the invited guests of the occasion, and members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

The ceremonies of the unveiling were of a military character, and the parade which preceded the speech-making and removal of the flag which draped the statue, was an important feature in the celebration. Nearly every military organization and association of veterans in the District was represented, and there were also present members of the Logan Guard of Honor from Baltimore, Fred Brackett commanding, and the Logan Invincibles, of the same city.

THE PRESIDENT'S ESCORT.

Activity among the military organizations began at about 1:30 o'clock. At that time, according to orders the military escort which was to accompany the President to the White House to Logan Circle, began to gather. The escort was under the command of General Guenther as marshal, and consisted of a platoon of mounted police, the Fourth Artillery Band, a battalion of United States Marines, the Fourth Field Battery Artillery Corps, and a provisional regiment of the National Guard, District of Columbia.

The battalion of marines formed on Pennsylvania Avenue, facing south, the right on Jackson Place. The Marshal and his staff took their positions at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Jackson Place. The artillery formed on Pennsylvania Avenue north of the Treasury, facing west, while the provisional regiment of the National Guard formed in Executive Avenue.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the President in a carriage drawn by two bay horses, accompanied by Gen. Grenville M. Dodge and Senator Depew, drove out from the White House grounds. They were followed by members of the Cabinet. The extent of the military escort was in the procession of the President and the members of the Cabinet. The President of the United States drove past. The carriages wheeled into line, and the procession moved in the following order:

Platoon of mounted police. Marshal, staff and aides. Fourth Artillery Band and Battalion United States Marines. Lieutenant Colonel B. Reeves Russell, U. S. M. C., Commanding. Fourth Field Battery, Artillery Corps. Captain C. D. Parkhurst, Artillery Corps, Commanding. The President of the United States and the Cabinet. Provisional Regiment, National Guard, District of Columbia. Colonel M. E. Urell, Commanding. THE VETERANS' ESCORT.

In the meanwhile, the veteran organizations were forming. The Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, assembled at 1:45 o'clock at Eleventh and P Streets, with the John A. Logan Post on the right of the line at Twelfth Street. The command was largely augmented by visiting Grand Army of the Republic men. Under command of Department Commander Israel W. Stone, the column moved at 2 o'clock.

The Union Veteran Legion assembled at Fourteenth Street and Rhode Island Avenue, and the Union Veterans Legion assembled at Sixth and F Streets, headed by the John A. Logan Regiment, No. 2 Division of the Potomac. It marched along F to Ninth Street, where it was joined by Commander-in-Chief Dyrenforth, and proceeded via Thirteenth Street to Logan Circle. The Nelson A. Miles Camp, No. 1, Spanish War Veterans, assembled at Tenth and E Streets under the command of Lieut. William F. Ulrich, and marched at 1:45 o'clock to the circle.

The members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland gathered at the Arlington Hotel at 1 o'clock and proceeded thence to Logan Circle.

Before 2 o'clock the seats on the stand reserved for guests was filled. The section of the stand toward the President's pavilion was reserved for the Diplomatic Corps, and a large number of ministers and ambassadors were present. The Justices of the Supreme Court were assigned places, as were also the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate now in city. In the lower tier of seats sat the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. The Grand Army of the Republic organizations were drawn up in double rank guarding the southern entrance to the enclosure.

The committee having charge of the decorations had made liberal use of flags, entwining all the columns of the stands with them, and covering the President's pavilion with red, white, and blue bunting. Combined, the dark-colored uniforms of the veterans, the gold lace of the Diplomatic Corps, and the brighter colors of the regular



THE LOGAN STATUE.

troops, formed a military picture of exceptional brilliancy.

Shortly before half-past 2 o'clock Mrs. Logan, accompanied by Major Max Woodhull, one of the General's comrades in the civil war, Thomas Logan, brother of the General; Mrs. Tucker, the General's daughter; Logan Tucker, and George Edwin Tucker, members of the Logan Guard of Honor, and Logan Invincibles, appeared and took seats on the stand nearest the statue. Major A. W. Edwards, of the "Fargo (N. D.) Daily Forum," and Tom Moretz, of Youngstown, the old body servant of the General, were also present.

The President with his escort arrived shortly after 2:30 o'clock. He left his carriage, and, accompanied by General Dodge and Senator Depew, and the members of the Cabinet, passed through the line of Grand Army Veterans and took his place in the covered stand. His appearance was the signal for applause. The various organizations in the escort took places inside the reservation, while the Artillery Corps returned to the White Lot to prepare for the firing of a salute of fifteen guns.

GENERAL DODGE'S SPEECH.

General Dodge spoke the first words in eulogy of the man in whose honor the monument had been erected. He said:

"As the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, I have been honored in being selected to preside over this distinguished assembly, and in behalf of that society the Grand Army of the Republic and the Congress of the United States, to whom we owe the creation of this artistic and beautiful statue, I welcome you to its unveiling."

"The President of the United States and distinguished statesman stood to you of General Logan as an eminent citizen, gallant soldier, and great statesman. I simply desire to pay my tribute to him as his comrade and friend from the time we met in the civil war until his death, and one who since those days has had the close friendship of his family, and that son, who, following the example of his father, entered the service of his country in the Spanish war, serving faithfully to the end of his life, and to his own great credit and honor, finally in the line of his duty falling in battle in the Philippines."

"General Logan's service in the civil war was as a part of the Army of the Tennessee. He entered it as colonel of a regiment, and filled all the grades until he became its commander, and under his command and direction it was mustered out and disbanded at the end of the war. He took part in all its campaigns and battles, and to us of that army who knew him so well, and saw him so often in camp, on the march, and in battle, is given the knowledge necessary to appreciate more than others his great services to his country. To us he was the ideal soldier who always led. He was by nature ardent, enthusiastic, vehement in action—qualities which command the admiration of the soldier and the respect of his country. He was forward, ever onward; his motto was to conquer or die. He infused his spirit into his regiment, his brigade, his division, his corps, and finally into that grand old Army of the Tennessee."

"After the war, General Logan devoted his time and energies in the halls of Congress to measures that were for the benefit of his comrades. To him we are indebted for the establishment of the national holiday known as Decoration Day, and no soldier ever appealed to him without receiving a ready response and prompt command of his services. I can speak of this from my own knowledge. General Logan often said to me: 'The demands of my old comrades have been so great that it takes most of my time, but how can I refuse them?' and he never did."

"On behalf of the Army of the Tennessee and those who have been instrumental in erecting in the Capital of the Nation this tribute to General Logan, I wish to thank the sculptor, Franklin Simmons, for the satisfactory, artistic, and life-like statue he has given us."

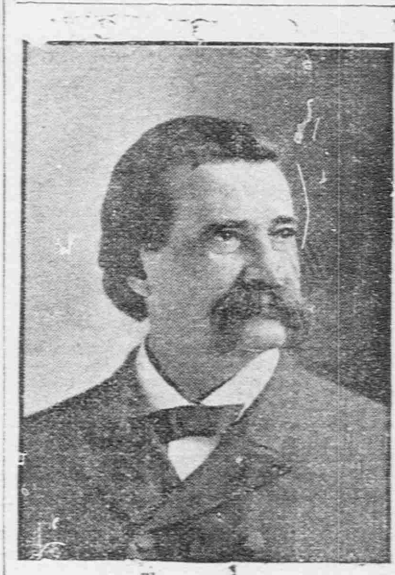
the heroic bronze figure. The Fourth Artillery Band struck up an inspiring air as the cord was drawn.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Following the music, President McKinley advanced to the front of the stand and spoke as follows:

"My fellow-citizens: It is a good token when patriots are honored and patriotism exalted. Monuments which express the nation's gratitude for great deeds inspire great deeds. The statue unveiled today proclaims our country's appreciation of one of her heroic sons whose name is dear to the American people, the ideal volunteer soldier of two wars, the eminent Senator and Commander, General John A. Logan."

"Logan's career was unique. His distinction does not rest upon his military achievements alone. His services in the Legislature of his own State, in the National House of Representatives, and in the Senate of the United States, would have given him an equally conspicuous place in the annals of the country. He was great in the forum and in the field. Some names instantly suggest a sentiment that a kindred activity, a kindred patriotism, this was the key of his success. Party politics to him was nothing when the Union was in danger. When the alternative came he was swift to dedicate his life and fortune to the party of Lincoln because it stood for the indivisibility of the Union. How much he did



John A. Logan.

to create and increase the sentiment of loyalty and patriotism among the people of his own State and throughout the nation can never be told. He stood with Douglas high up on the great platform of the Union, and offered his own life as a sacrifice, if need be, for its preservation.

"Logan was never half-hearted. An intense patriot, he was also an intense partisan. He was a member of the Senate, and he was undaunted in battle. He had convictions and followed them to their conclusions at any cost. He was never a trimmer nor a higgler. He despised duplicity, and he was never a coward. He was at the front in every struggle, civil or military, during the years of his eventful life. He was a leader from boyhood, the recognized captain among his youthful associates. His integrity was pronounced and served him well, as integrity will serve every man who has and keeps it. His success was founded on good character, unflinching sincerity, high courage, and unswerving industry. He came out of the war with the highest military honors of the volunteer soldier. Brilliant in battle and strong in military council, his was also the true American spirit, for when the war was ended he was quick and eager to return to the peaceful pursuits of civil life. While a strict disciplinarian, he was yet beloved by all his men. No duty was too hazardous for them to cheerfully undertake, and no sacrifice was too great for them to undergo when he commanded. He was not only considerate and tender of the soldiers whom he led, but generous and chivalrous to his brother officers. It was significant of his generous spirit that under the tempting opportunity of a great command he declined it rather than injustice should be done and humiliation put upon a brother officer. No wonder that General Logan was the idol of the rank and file of the Army. They loved him, he loved them."

"In Washington, with most onerous and exacting Senatorial duties resting upon him, he was devoted to the wants and necessities of his old comrades. His sympathy, his services, and his limited purse were never denied them in their need. He was among the first Commanders of

the Grand Army of the Republic, and to him we are indebted for that beautiful service which on the 30th of May each year brings to the graves of the fallen dead, among whom he now rests in everlasting comradeship, the offerings of an affectionate people and the undying gratitude of a nation.

"As a popular orator his voice has been heard in Europe and the Territory of the Union, always for his country and for the flag he so much loved."

"The highest eulogy ever paid him was by his father. The latter in his will divided his property between his widow and children—husband, except—and I quote from the will—'John Alexander, whose marked abilities are such that he can provide for himself and aid his mother, if necessary. This provision is not made from want of affection, but from the confidence in his future success.' What a remarkable tribute from father to son! That expression of faith was enough to quicken the young man's noblest aspirations and call out the best that was in him. And how worthily he vindicated the confidence! To have inherited, to have deserved, and to have fulfilled that commendation from his father's love and faith was better than any inheritance of lands and tenements, stocks, bonds, and money. Beloved of father, wife, and children, beloved of his comrades in war and in peace, and beloved of his country, a noble life, a noble death, a noble inheritance, and its words would adorn any monument to his fame."

SENATOR DEPEW'S ORATION.

Music followed the President's speech, and at its close Senator Depew, the orator of the day, was introduced. He said:

"The history of our country is condensed in the revolutionary and civil wars, but mainly in the lives of the master of a nation which embodied the evolution and aspirations of the English Colonists from 1620 to 1776 in the experiment of self-government. The second was the triumphant solution on the side of liberty and human rights, by the most gigantic and bloody of modern conflicts, of the problems which the founders of our Government had left for posterity. Since then there has been no restraint upon American development and no barrier to American progress. The story of the revolution and the rebellion will be read by future generations, not in the narration of their causes or incidents, but mainly in the lives of the master minds who participated in those struggles. We now read the Revolution in the careers and achievements of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and Samuel Adams, and John Adams, and their compatriots. Our marvelous material development and the pace at which we have advanced in every department of national activity since 1865 make the great civil strife seem as distant almost as the classic tales of our student days in the halls of the University in the first of our crucial contests, so does Lincoln in the second. About Lincoln cluster Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, McPherson, and a host of other heroes."

"The 'Typical American' has long been the subject of discussion and portraiture. In caricature, in picture, and upon the stage, our national characteristics are represented by the 'Brother Jonathan,' who is shrewd, aggressive, and fearless, but who exhibits no trait of that culture, sensitive honor, and lofty morality which mark a noble and successful people. We do not, therefore, find the typical American in the hands of the artist or upon the 'broadway' stage. The professional or business man who has been successful in his pursuit, the one who, with the great opportunities offered in the United States, has made a career of rare gifts has accumulated a phenomenal fortune; or the distinguished soldier or sailor who has come from the severe training of West Point or Annapolis, is not peculiar to our country, but under all Governments, and accomplishes the same career under all institutions."

ADVANTAGES OF AN AMERICAN.

"American liberty and law, which grant to